JANUARY. 1781. THE NUMB. 2642.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1781.

LONDON, *October* 21, 1780.

THERE were no leſs than ſix thouſand tons of hemp conſumed in the late conflagration at Peterſburgh, which all belonged to the French, to whom the loſs for ſome time is irreparable, not on account of its value, which does not exceed 140,000l. but from the want of that neceſſary material for the navy.

Mr. Cruger ſent the following letter to the Sheriffs of Briſtol, when he declined the conteſt.

"*Gentlemen*,

"By the deſire of my friends I decline the poll. The majority obtained againſt me by bribery and undue influence, will be a ſubject of future diſcuſſion.

"Accept, Gentlemen, my warmeſt thanks for your impartiality, and believe me, with reſpect,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

HENRY CRUGER."

Government are ſaid to be in poſſeſſion of advices which poſitively affirm, that ſome capital ſhips from the combined fleet have been diſpatched as a further reinforcement to their ſquadron in the American ſeas.

A private letter from Rome mentions, that the Pope declines daily, notwithſtanding he takes the utmoſt care of his health. The Cardinals have already begun their cabals, and are making intereſt with thoſe who can further their deſigns. It is thought the chief conteſt will be between Cardinal Pruili and the Cardinal York, ſon to the late Pretender.

The Cardinal York is one of the ſix Cardinal Biſhops. He was born at Rome on the 6th day of March, 1725, and created a Cardinal in the year 1747, when he was only 22 years old. Since his brother loſt all hopes of getting footing in England, the Cardinal has entertained a bitter hatred againſt this country; he hath ſtudied the complexion of Europe, and waited with earneſt attention for a vacancy in the popedom, when he ſhall be of a fit age to be elected. He has now paſſed it, and being in his 56th year is eligible.

The Cardinal York is ſure of the intereſt of ſeveral ſovereigns, as well as great part of the Sacred College, which for ſome time paſt hath reſolved never to elect a foreigner. The King of Sardinia is his relation; the Kings of France and Spain will doubtleſs give him their intereſts, as they know his turbulent temper will go great lengths to embroil England. The Emperor and the King of the Two Sicilies are ſo connected with France and Spain, that they will join; and the Cardinal will find none in the intereſt of Cardinal Priuli but the States of Venice and Genoa. The crown of Portugal hath but little weight in either ſcale; and as it can have no hope of raiſing its ſubject, Cardinal de Saldunha, the only Portugueſe Cardinal, to the tiara, will be careleſs who gets it.

From Peterſburgh there is advice, that the whole of the Ruſſian fleet will winter at home, and not at any port in the Mediterranean, as was expected; the report of their having entered the harbour of Breſt is erroneous, as alſo the account of their being laden with naval ſtores for the uſe of the enemies of Great-Britain.

General Burgoyne having little or no fortune, it is in contemplation for him to take orders. His nephew, the Earl of Derby, has two valuable livings in his gift, the rectory of Winwick, within a ſmall diſtance of Warrington, in Lancaſhire, worth upwards of 2000l. per annum, and the living of Bury, near Manchester, in the ſame county, worth above 1200l. The preſent incumbent, (Dr. Stanley) great uncle to the Earl of Derby, is very infirm, and it is ſaid will reſign in favour of the General.

We are told from pretty good authority, that the firſt buſineſs of the new Parliament will be to enable the Miniſtry to enter into treaty with America, the conſequence of which may be eaſily foreſeen. The majority of the cabinet are for ſettling matters in any way they can.

The Edict of the Court of Portugal, relative to forbiding the carrying prizes into Liſbon, is not at all reliſhed by our merchants, or owners of privateers, as it gives a manifeſt advantage to the cruiſers of France, Spain and America over England, who has not now the advantage of a foreign port nearer than Gibraltar. Although the Portugueſe have not formally acceded to the neutral confederacy, this laſt Edict is in effect of the ſame conſequence as if they had finally done ſo, for in their admittance of general neutral commerce, the unarmed trading ſhips of the United States of America will be admitted, with thoſe of other nations, into the ports of Portugal.

The Court of Portugal has been the laſt of the maritime powers to inſult England in their regulations for neutral commerce. After embargoing for ſeveral days all the prizes captured by Commodore Johnſtone's ſquadron, they graciouſly permit theſe prizes to depart within 20 days. The Commodore ſailed with his ſquadron for the Tagus the latter end of Auguſt; the 30th of that month the Edict is dated, but was not put forth by authority till the 8th of September; a very few days after the Ruſſian fleet, for protection of neutral commerce, entered the Tagus.

The following very remarkable events happened lately at Dublin:—A certain tradeſman's wife of that city dying on Tueſday, her huſband buried her on Wedneſday; he married again on Thurſday; his new wife was brought to bed on Friday; and he hanged himſelf on Saturday.

ST. JOHN's (*Antigua*) *December* 9.

On the 4th inſtant arrived at Engliſh-Harbour, the Boreas frigate, commanded by Captain Rodney, having loſt her rudder, and ſprung all her maſts in a ſevere gale of wind on her paſſage from North-America. The ſame gale diſperſed Admiral Rodney's fleet (which the Boreas had fallen in with and joined previous thereto) and proved fatal to the Shark, a ſloop of war of 18 guns, which overſet, and every perſon belonging to her periſhed. The Boreas parted with the Sandwich (on board of which was the Admiral) the Triumph and the Intrepid, at one o'clock on Sunday laſt, they being bound for Barbados, at which place we hear they are ſince arrived, together with the Terrible.

BALTIMORE, January 16.

A Gentleman juſt arrived in town, from the ſouthward, aſſerts, that General Greene's Head-Quarters were, a few ago, at Camden, the Britiſh Troops having abandoned that Poſt—That Lord Cornwallis, who had only received a reinforcement of about 400 men from New-York, had taken Poſt at Ninety-ſix—That our Army, under the command of General Greene, was daily increaſing, and were in ſuch circumſtances as promiſed further ſucceſs to the American Arms.

A body of American Troops, it is ſaid, lately took poſſeſſion of George-Town, South-Carolina.

A late letter from the Weſt-Indies mentions the arrival in thoſe ſeas of 10 men of war of the line, and 12 regiments, from Great-Britain. The men of war and troops are as follow, viz.

Men of war, under command of Sir Samuel Hood. Barſleur, Gibraltar, Monarch, Princeſſa, Monarcha, Alfred, Prince William, Belliqueaux, St. Alban's, Panther.

Regiments. 2d, 39, 13th, 19th, 25th, 30th, 32d, 67th, 69th, 78th, 81ſt, and 85th.

Subſtance of Mr. LAURENS's *Examination. Extracted from a late Engliſh Paper.*

"PREVIOUS to Mr. Laurens's appearance before the ſecretaries and Juſtice Addington, it was ſettled in the *interior Cabinet* what queſtions were to be put to him, and they were committed to writing. Mr. Laurens was aſked, if he acknowledged himſelf a ſubject of the Britiſh Crown? To which he anſwered in the negative. He was then aſked, in what capacity he conſidered himſelf, and to what kingdom he was ſubject? He replied, he conſidered himſelf as an American Plenipotentiary; that he was ſubject to no King whatever; and owned no other ſuperior than the United States of America, collectively repreſented by Congreſs. Being interrogated if ever he thought himſelf a ſubject of the Britiſh empire? He replied in the affirmative; but that it was the undoubted privilege of every ſociety of men that were under the dominion of any one or more, whatever, when they found themſelves aggrieved, and had no proſpects of redreſs, to withdraw their allegiance, and either to throw themſelves under the protection of another, or eſtabliſh a Government among themſelves, on a Baſis of a more generous nature, that of public and general liberty, which might check the tyranny of the few, for the ſecurity of the whole body. He was aſked, where his pretended Embaſſy was for? He anſwered, he was no pretended Ambaſſador, but a legal one, and his credentials were properly authenticated for an European Court.

"Several more queſtions were aſked relative to the ſeized papers, the State of America, &c. of all which he refuſed to give any anſwer, ſaying, that as an Ambaſſador from an independent power, they had no right to interrogate him in that manner.

"When he was told that he was to be committed to the Tower, he told them it was violating the law of nations to detain an Ambaſſador; and that he hoped every Court in Europe would ſhew their deteſtation of ſuch conduct.

"Mr. Laurens aſked, if he was to conſider himſelf as a *captive Ambaſſador*; or, as they termed him, a *rebellious ſubject of Great-Britain?* To neither of which queſtions it was thought proper to anſwer."

PROVIDENCE, January 6.

Thurſday laſt arrived here Captain John Updike, in the ſloop Crawford, of this port, from Amſterdam, in Holland, which place he left the 18th of October laſt. By him we received Dutch papers to the 12th of October, from which we have tranſlated the following articles:

Hague, Oct. 9. The States of Holland and Weſt Friezland have this day met in Council, in conſequence of ſome diſpatches which have arrived from the Court of Peterſburgh to the Ruſſian Ambaſſador here: The diſpatches contain an account that that Court has engaged Sweden to join the armed neutrality, with ſome other matters of great importance.

Oct. 12. It is no longer a doubt here that the Court of Portugal has acceeded to the armed neutrality, which will be not a little detrimental to Britain, as that haughty power can now no longer ſeize veſſels on the coaſt of Portugal, as it has done.

The Court of London is exceedingly chagrined to ſee all the maritime powers in Europe arming to prevent her tyrannizing on the ſeas any longer; and we may add that it is generally believed that the fleet now on the ocean for the protection of the neutral commerce, will ſhortly join the combined fleet, and dictate terms of peace to that haughty power.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

On WEDNESDAY, the Fourteenth of February next,

By public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, at TEN o'Clock in the Morning, the following

Dwelling-Houſes, Stores, Lots of Ground, and Wharf on Delaware River,

According to the Draught or Plan, to be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe,

No. 2. Being a Brick Houſe, two ſtories high in Front-ſtreet and three ſtories high in Water-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands, ſituate on the bank, between Front-ſtreet and Water-ſtreet, now in the tenure of James Reynolds.

No. 1. Being another Brick Houſe, adjoining of No. 2. three ſtories high in Front-ſtreet and four ſtories high in Water-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Richard Humphreys.

No. 8. Being another Brick Houſe, adjoining that of No. 1. three ſtories high in Front-ſtreet and four ſtories high in Water-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Rachel Lawrence, and others.

No. 5. Being a Brick Houſe, four ſtories high, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, and on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of John Campbell.

No. 6. Being another Brick Houſe, four ſtories high, adjoining that of No. 5. ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of John Campbell.

No. 7. Being another Brick Houſe, four ſtories high, adjoining that of No. 6. ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands, and a ſmall yard adjoining, 6 feet 6 inches in width, and 28 feet and 3 inches in length; now in the tenure of Robert Turner.

No. 9. Being a Tobacconiſt's Shop and Wooden Building, one ſtory high, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Henry Cavenaugh.

No. 10. Being a Wooden Store, one ſtory high, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, and on the eaſt ſide of a 10 foot paſſage, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Fiſher and Roberts.

No. 11. Being a Wooden Store, one ſtory high, adjoining that of No. 10, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Fiſher and Roberts; together with the wharff, 33 feet 6 inches in breadth, and extending eaſtward into the river Delaware.

No. 3. Being a two ſtory Brick Dwelling-Houſe, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, and on the ſouth ſide of a 10 feet alley, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtandeth.

No. 4. Being a two ſtory Brick Building, formerly uſed as a granary, adjoining that of No. 3; ſituate on the ſouth ſide of a 10 feet alley, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtandeth.

No. 14. Being two Brick Stores, two ſtories high, adjoining that of No. 4, with the lot of ground whereon they ſtand.

No. 13. Being two more Brick Stores, two ſtories high, adjoining thoſe of No. 14, with the lot of ground whereon they ſtand.

No. 12. Being a Cooper's Shop, with the lot of ground wherron it ſtandeth, 15 feet 6 inches by 18 feet, and the wharff 26 feet 6 inches in breadth, and extending eaſtward into the river Delaware.

N. B. Theſe laſt five Numbers are now in the tenure of Fiſher and Roberts, and the purchaſers thereof, as well as the purchaſers of the houſes and lots on the ſouth ſide of Market or High ſtreet, from No. 5 to 11, incluſive, ſhall have an equal uſe and privilege of the ſaid ten feet alley, from Water-ſtreet eaſtward as far as the utmoſt extent of lot No. 11, and the vacant ground on both ſides of the ſame alley not built on, always to remain open, and the like uſe and privilege of the ten feet paſſage from the ſaid alley and vacant grounds into Market-ſtreet, for the accommodation of the whole, and from the end of the ſaid ten feet alley at the extent of lot No. 11, the purchaſers ſhall have the privilege of a ſink or water-courſe, only, into the river Delaware.

The terms of payment ſhall be made known at the time of ſale.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

The OECONOMY, POLICY *and* RESOURCES *of the* THIRTEEN STATES *examined, and the* MEANS *of their* PRESERVATION *considered,*

By a CITIZEN *of* PHILADELPHIA.

THE exhauſted ſtate of the public treaſury, and the univerſal diſorder of our finances, the preſſing demand for ſupplies for every department of the public ſervices, the convulſions which begin to appear, and the general confuſion that threatens us, are become very ſerious and alarming, are become matters of very anxious concern, and even painful deſpondency in the minds of many very wiſe and good men; and the public neceſſities are thence ariſen to ſuch a pitch of urgency, as muſt convince every thinking man that a ſpeedy remedy or ruin muſt be the conſequence. In this dreadful criſis, I will venture to lay before the public ſome thoughts on the preſent ſtate of our affairs, and the ways and means of deliverance, which appear to me moſt wiſe, natural and practicable; and this I propoſe to do with the ſame openneſs and freedom of mind and expreſſion, which I have heretofore uſed, and hope for the ſame candour and indulgence from the public which I have heretofore experienced.

1ſt. Our country is not exhauſted, *it is full of ſupplies of every kind, which are needed for public ſervice.* We have men enough who would wiſh to ſerve in the army, if they could be properly *ſupported and paid.* We have proviſions and all other ſupplies enough in the hands of our own people, who wiſh to ſell them to any body who would *pay for them.*

2d. We have *unanimity and general zeal for the great cauſe of liberty*, for which we are contending. Neither our public councils nor movements are obſtructed or weakened by ſtrong oppoſite factions, waſting our wiſdom or force in counter-working each other. The moſt dangerous and alarming commotions among us ſhew ſuch firmneſs, zeal and unſhaken attachment to the great American cauſe, as plainly demonſtrate that they dont at all ariſe from diſaffection, but from real diſtreſſing cauſes.

3d. We want nothing but *wiſdom, to draw into uſe the force and ſupplies of which the country has ſufficient plenty.* Like the fooliſh prodigal, we are feeding and ſtarving on huſks, while there is bread enough and to ſpare within our reach; and if we fall at laſt under the power of our enemies, we ſhall fall a ſacrifice to our *own folly*, not to *their wiſdom or power*; to the *weakneſs* of our councils, not to the *want* of ſufficient ſtrength; if we fall at laſt, no nation or people ever fell more deſpiſed, or leſs pitied. Our abſurdities of council will be topicks of ridicule and bye-words of ſcorn, whilſt our poſterity are noticed groaning under the iron rod of oppreſſion, and laſhed into that effort for the benefit of their maſters, which would now be ſufficient to ſecure their and our liberty, but which we have not now wiſdom and virtue enough to call into uſe. How will the by-ſtanders *laugh*, and our poor poſterity *groan*, at the abſurdity of our plans of *appreciating* our currency month by month, whilſt every cauſe of depreciation continues and *increaſes*;---of *leſſening* the number of buyers, in order to *increaſe* the ſellers;---of *limiting*, forcing and reducing the market, in order to *increaſe* the quantity of goods brought for ſale;------of *forcing* credit, value and deſirableneſs into our currency by tender acts and penal laws;----and of *procuring* the vaſt ſupplies for the public ſervice, by *taking away* every inducement of *induſtry*, and throwing every branch of our trade, mechanic arts and huſbandry into ſtagnation, and which caps all the reſt, the ſacred ſcheme of *ſupporting* our government, and *ſecuring* all the bleſſings of liberty by a *ſhameleſs departure* from every principle of honeſty and juſtice, which are eſſential to the very exiſtence of civil ſociety. Theſe are but few of the abſurdities in politics which we have ſeen adopted, and forced into practice by every application of compulſive methods, and with a perſeverance incredible. Nothing but the abſolute impoſſibility of the practice could compel the chimerical zealots to diſcontinue their mad career; but, however *laughable* to our enemies, and *diſtreſſing* to our poſterity, and *incredible* to both, theſe things may appear, they may be of uſe to us, as the dreadful and deſtructive conſequences, the ſhame, diſgrace and ruin, which we have ſeen reſulting from them, and which now threaten us in a manner that makes every conſiderate face gather paleneſs, theſe, I ſay, all tend to work an univerſal conviction in the minds of all men, of their total inutility and the abſolute neceſſity of an immediate reformation; and as a neceſſary means of it, to reject for ever from our public councils, thoſe weak unprincipled men of wild projection and madneſs of deſign, who have infatuated the land with their extravagant chimeras, and drawn many of the honeſt, unthinking, but too eaſy people into their methods of ſhame and ruin. A man will not kill his own child, tho' ever ſo monſtrous; nor is it to be ſuppoſed that theſe authors of our preſent diſtreſs will ever heartily concur in the rejection and public cenſure of their own darling ſchemes, or that they are capable of that wiſdom neceſſary to bring about a total reformation. And here I muſt ſtop a little, and obſerve that the thing which makes one nation excel another in glory, political prudence and happineſs, is moſt commonly this, viz. That men of genius, abilities, integrity and induſtry, are placed at the head of their public departments. The public will ever receive its tone, in reſpect of its dignity, fame, good order and happineſs, from the men who are intruſted with the management of the public affairs. This obſervation is ſo manifeſtly true, that every man in the ſmall circle of his own domeſtics or neighbours can judge well *how any buſineſs will be done, if he knows who is to do it.* We cannot hope for reformation and good management of our public affairs, unleſs we ſee *judicious, upright* and *ſteady* men in the ſeveral departments of the ſtate; men *adequate* to the offices they fill, and *induſtrious* and *perſevering* in attending thereto. But to return,

I will ſuppoſe for once that every public department was filled with the beſt and moſt ſuitable men, and that every individual was willing to adopt and purſue the beſt methods of ſafety and deliverance which our caſe admits, what then can and ought to be done? I anſwer,

1ſt. *Every man is to be called on for the debt which he owes the public.* Every man ſtands indebted to the public for his ſhare or proportion of all the money or ſupplies neceſſary to the public ſafety, and this debt muſt be paid, or the public ſafety muſt be inſecure, muſt be in danger. The public ſafety cannot be put off, as ſome people ſerve their maker, *with empty prayers and good wiſhes.* This payment can *ruin* nobody. 'Tis manifeſt that if any individual, even the leaſt able to pay, ſhould by ſome accident looſe as much money or other eſtate as his ſhare of this debt amounts to, it would not ruin him, it would not greatly diſtreſs him; for the truth of this I appeal to every man's knowledge of his own and his neighbours circumſtances; but on the other hand, how many thouſands of individuals are *ruined for want of this payment.* Dreadful and ſwift witneſſes of this are all thoſe, who have ſuffered by the violations of our public faith, by the depreciation of our currency; all thoſe who are not paid for the produce of their lands, or perſonal ſervices, or any other fruits of their labour, with which the public has been furniſhed. The people of the Thirteen States are almoſt in the ſame condition which they would have been in, if they had ſold their principal produce to bankrupts or broken merchants, who could not pay them. They, by this means, have not money to pay their debts, to trade with, to buy of the merchant, to lay in their ſtock for the enſuing year, to increaſe their ſcale of buſineſs, &c. &c. *One diſappointment creates another*; an univerſal ſtagnation of buſineſs is the conſequence; and all induſtry is checked even in its firſt principle, as well as in practice, and of courſe the produce of the lands and the fabricks of the tradeſman are daily leſſened, and of courſe the great ſtock for home conſumption, and the great ſtaples of trade, are daily dwindling away. Theſe are facts notorious to every body, and ariſe directly from this, viz. that there is not public money enough to pay the public creditors. Whereas, if every man was called on for his ſhare of the public debt, *there would be money enough to pay every body*, and all this dreadful deluge of calamity would be remedied at once, and every individual would be a gainer by the tax he would pay, becauſe he loſes more every year by the confuſions and diſappointments ariſing from this want of public monies than his tax would amount to. This is all *mighty well* in THEORY, but *impoſſible enough* in PRACTICE. Do you ſay this in earneſt? I do moſt ſeriouſly contend, that it is very poſſible in *practice*; it is poſſible, 'tis practicable, 'tis neceſſary.

2d. *To make out a true eſtimate of the public debts and demands, and iſſue a monthly tax* for the amount, in which every one ſhall be called on for his ſhare and no more than his ſhare. The money which is collected in the firſt month's tax will go out again among the people, and help them to pay the next month's tax; that will go out again, to be again called in by the third tax, and ſo on; and the quickneſs of circulation hereby excited will ſupply the want of medium; for 'tis plain to every man, that *a guinea, which paſſes from hand to hand thirty times in one month, pays as much, and of courſe goes as far as thirty guineas which are paid but once in a month*; 'tis further manifeſt, that ſuch an univerſal demand for money will give it value, will make it an object of univerſal deſire, becauſe it will become an object of univerſal neceſſity; this will give *ſpring* to induſtry, *motion* to every method of obtaining money, and *ſecurity* to every man who has obtained it. 'Tis neceſſary for us *to know the worſt of the matter, let that worſt be as bad as it will.* Let us know how much it will *coſt* to ſave our country, to reſtore our morality, our induſtry, our ſafety and happineſs. The *profits of the year at moſt will do it*, becauſe no more *is or can* be ſpent in the year than is raiſed or produced in the year; for we loan abroad enough to pay for all we import from abroad for the public uſe. 'Tis impoſſible indeed to *increaſe our huſbandry or manufactures without a free, open and ſufficient market.* Shut or diminiſh the market, and the ſupplies of it will ſoon leſſen; open and increaſe the demand of the market, and all ſupplies of it will ſoon increaſe. All this is too manifeſt to need proof; therefore 'tis neceſſary to *remove wholly all obſtructions* of our market, *all fetters and reſtraints, and diſcouragements* of buſineſs, ſuch as embargoes, tender acts, limitations, regulations, &c. &c. Let every body be at liberty *to get money as faſt as they can*, and be put under every natural advantage for doing it. I am of opinion that our people would receive an *enfranchiſement* of this ſort with as much joy, as the inhabitants of Greece received the declaration of their liberties from the mouth of the Roman Ambaſſador. If premiums had been offered for ſtupid plans and wild projections, I think worſe could not have been offered than ſuch as we have ſeen, viz. *laying embargoes on the exports to increaſe the produce of the country for the army; forcing people to ſell their goods below the market price, in order to induce them to bring more to market; offering money with horrid penalties, in order to make folks love and eſteem it; embarraſſing all buſineſs to get the more of it done*; &c. &c. It is ſuch wild, ſtupid, horrible and unnatural projects, with the effects of them, which diſcourage our people, and render the wheels of government heavy, and deſtroy all confidence of the people in the public councils, much more than the real weight and burdens of the war. Theſe bear no ſort of proportion to the diſtreſſes which are produced by the madneſs of our councils, and unnatural way of doing every thing. Laws ought to be conformed to the natural courſe of things; but we have been abſurdly endeavouring to controul the natural courſe of things, and bend it to our laws. I think it impoſſible that further arguments ſhould be neceſſary to prove the expediency, yea, the ſtrong propriety and urgent reaſon of diſmiſſing at once all theſe moſt unnatural and deſtructive meaſures, theſe abſurd *ſcandals of human reaſon and American policy*, that ſo our minds may be open to impreſſions from the true ſtate of our caſe, the real difficulties we are under, and the proper meaſures which will, by their natural operation, afford us relief. We ought to ſtudy hard for this. Perhaps we may in this way, by cloſe attention and the bleſſing of God, be able to find out, *that means muſt be adequate to their ends*; that *the way to reſtore our credit is to pay our debts*; that *the way to pay our debts is to get money to pay them with*; *that any burden laid on the whole community is ſafer for the whole, than when the ſame burden is laid on a part only*; *that the only way to keep the members ſtrong and in health is, to keep the belly full of ſubſtantial food*, not of *huſks*, &c.

But the abſurdity of our meaſures is not all the objection I have to them. They are inadequate to their own purpoſes. What can it ſignify to plague the continent, and exhauſt all the patience of our people with difficult intricate plans of raiſing money, when all the plans put together, and fully executed, would not produce *half, perhaps not a quarter, of the ſum neceſſary to our preſervation.* This is like bailing a leaky ſhip with a ſpoon, when buckets are neceſſary to keep her free. I think it would be far more *natural* and *ſatisfactory* to our people, to make out our *eſtimates and demands equal to our neceſſities*, which will give this ſtrong inducement to the efforts of each individual, viz. that it will be adequate to the purpoſe; that the *means, however difficult, will be ſufficient to produce the great ends deſigned.* When the great demand is made known, the firſt queſtion will be, *Is this enough? Will this be ſufficient to the purpoſe?* An aſſured affirmative anſwer will inſpire great courage and effort, when the object is the *great wiſh*, the *paſſionate deſire* of almoſt every individual, as is moſt manifeſtly the caſe with our people. 'Tis a falſe delicacy, a ſhameful timidity, a dangerous injury to a nation, to keep them ignorant of their *true circumſtances and real danger, and not give them an opportunity to put the means of their ſafety in practice.* I am clearly of opinion, ſcarce a man of any weight could be found in the Thirteen States, who would not readily and with joy pay a much larger ſum than his tax would amount to, if he had reaſonable hope that the diſtreſſes, oppreſſions and dangers of the country could be thereby removed, a *free courſe of juſtice* be reſtored, every man's *perſon* and *property* be *protected*, and the *natural inducements of induſtry* be favoured and encouraged, and our *inſulting enemies be effectually oppoſed.*

The yearly incomes of the country are much more than ſufficient to do all this, if properly called into uſe. We have two armies in the country to feed, and the produce of the country is amply ſufficient for both. The ſupplies of the one we are paid for, 'tis only the other which muſt be ſupported from our own reſources; and after ſupplying both armies (if our huſbandry and trade could be ſuffered to take their natural courſe) we ſhould have large produce to ſpare for exportation. In addition to all this, I am clearly of opinion that our reſources are ſo great, that with proper management (even tho' the war ſhould continue ſeven years longer) *the treaſury of the Thirteen States might be filled with ſilver and gold coin, and be made a BANK as ſafe and uſeful as that of Amſterdam or Venice*; and all this within a very ſhort time, as may be clearly demonſtrated to any body who is acquainted with the nature and conſtitution of this kind of ſubject. The Dutch, as ſoon as they found out the ſecret of inſpiring their people with the true ſpirit of induſtry and enterpriſe, ſoon recovered their national credit, and grew amazingly rich, long before their wars with Spain ceaſed. We have vaſtly greater means in our power than they had, and want nothing but their wiſdom to improve them to as great advantage. I conceive it to be yet very plain and manifeſt, that *our national character, honour and ſafety, are yet in our own power*, and depend on nothing for their full and *perfect eſtabliſhment*, but our own *wiſdom* and *effort*, and the bleſſing of Divine Providence.

I will conclude this eſſay with one propoſition, which, however much like a paradox it may appear at firſt ſight, I think is very demonſtrable, and I conceive will require little more than mere inſpection for a ſhort time, to convince every man of diſcernment and ſerious attention of its truth, viz. *it would be eaſier and cheaper for every man of buſineſs, whether farmer, tradeſman or merchant, to pay his ſhare of the whole annual expenditures of the public within the year, than not to pay it*; *i. e.* he would live more *eaſy* through the year, and be *richer* at the end of it, by *paying* ſuch tax, than by *not paying* it. This was the great Poſtlethwait's grand doctrine in England thirty years ago, and every body now ſees the great advantages which would have reſulted from his advice, had it then been adopted and purſued.—Oh! that we could know the things of our peace, in this the day of them: God forbid they ſhould be hid from our eyes. Men often look abroad for things that are at home, and ſeek at a diſtance for things that are near. I apprehend that union of ſentiment and effort, in the practice of means which it does not require any great ſagacity to diſcover, would be quite ſufficient for our ſafety. A plain ſimplicity is more to our purpoſe, than any depth of policy. An honeſt integrity and natural prudence always create dignity, confidence and reſpect. On theſe I would wiſh to build our national character, on theſe I would ground our defence, and in the practice of theſe I would hope for the divine bleſſing on ourſelves and on our poſterity.

Philadelphia, Jan. 29, 1781.

From a LONDON PAPER of September 20.

Contrary to the expectations of the public, as ſoon as the candidates appeared on the Huſtings, at Briſtol, Mr. Burke *declined the conteſt in the following elegant and pathetic ſpeech, which with pleaſure we preſent to our readers:*

"*Gentlemen,*

"I Decline the Election—It has ever been my rule through life, to obſerve a proportion between my efforts and my objects. I have never been remarkable for a bold, active, ſanguine purſuit of advantages that are perſonal to myſelf.

"I have not canvaſs'd the whole of this City in form. But I have taken ſuch a view of it, as ſatisfies my own mind, that your choice will not ultimately fall upon me. Your City, Gentlemen, is in a miſerable diſtraction: And I am reſolved to withdraw whatever ſhare my pretenſions may have had in its unhappy diviſions. I have not been in haſte; I have tried all prudent means; I have waited for the effect of all contingencies. If I were fond of a conteſt, by the partiality of my numerous friends (whom you know to be among the moſt weighty and reſpectable people of the City) I have the means of a ſharp one in my hands. But I thought it far better, with my ſtrength unſpent, and my reputation unimpaired, to do, early and from foreſight, that which I might be obliged to do from neceſſity at laſt.

"I am not in the leaſt ſurpriſed, nor in the leaſt angry at this view of things. I have read the book of life for a long time, and I have read other books a little. Nothing has happened to me, but what has happened to men much better than me, and in times and in nations full as good as the age and country that we live in. To ſay that I am no way concerned, would be neither decent nor true. The Repreſentation of *Briſtol* was an object on many accounts dear to me; and I certainly ſhould very far prefer it to any other in the Kingdom. My habits are made to it; and it is in general more unpleaſant to be rejected after long trial, than not to be choſen at all.

"But, Gentlemen, I will ſee nothing except your former kindneſs, and I will give way to no other ſentiments than thoſe of gratitude. From the bottom of my heart I thank you for what you have done for me. You have given me a long term which is now expired. I have performed the conditions, and enjoyed all the profits to the full; and I now ſurrender your eſtate into your hands, without being in a ſingle tile or a ſingle ſtone impaired or waſted by my uſe. I have ſerved the public for fifteen years. I have ſerved you in particular for ſix. What is paſſed is well ſtored. It is ſafe and out of the power of

fortune. What is to come, is in wiser hands than ours; and he, in whose hands it is, best knows, whether it is best for you and me that I should be in Parliament, or even in the world.

"Gentlemen, the melancholy event of yesterday reads to us an awful lesson against being too much troubled about any of the objects of ordinary ambition. The worthy Gentleman, [*Mr Combe*] who has been snatched from us at the moment of the election, and in the middle of the contest, whilst his desires were as warm, and his hopes as eager as ours, has feelingly told us what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue.

"It has been usual for a candidate, who declined, to take his leave by a letter to the Sheriffs; but I received your trust in the face of day, and in the face of day I accept your dismission. I am not,—I am not at all ashamed to look upon you; nor can my presence discompose the order of business here. I humbly and respectfully take my leave of the Sheriffs, the Candidates, and the Electors; wishing heartily that the choice may be for the best, at a time which calls, if ever time did call, for service that is not nominal. It is no play-thing you are about. I tremble when I consider the Trust I have presumed to ask. I confided perhaps too much in my intentions. They were really fair and upright; and I am bold to say, that I ask no ill thing for you when, on parting from this place, I pray that whoever you chuse to succeed me may resemble me exactly in all things,—except in my abilities to serve, and my fortune to please you."

FISH-KILL, JANUARY 25.

We learn that Gen. Parsons is just returned from a successful expedition to Morrissania, where he surprised and took prisoners sixty or seventy Tories and burnt a considerable number of huts.—He also passed to Frogs Neck, and destroyed some stores there.—He lost one subaltern, and the enemy had one man killed.

RICHMOND *(Virginia) January* 20.

Copy of a letter sent on shore at Burwell's *ferry from on board his Majesty's ship* Hope, *dated January* 2, 1781.

"SIR,

"Having the honour to command a body of his Majesty's troops, sent for the protection of his loyal subjects in this colony, I am surprised to observe the hostile appearance of the inhabitants under arms on shore. I have therefore sent Lieutenant White, with a flag of truce, to be informed of their intentions.

"If they offer a vain opposition to the troops under my command, in their landing, they must be answerable for the consequences. At the same time, I think it my duty to declare I have not the least intention to injure the peaceable inhabitants in their persons or property; but that every thing supplied the troops by them shall be punctually paid for

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

BENEDICT ARNOLD, B. G.

To the Officer commanding the party on shore."

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Southern Army.

"It gives me much pleasure that I have it in my power to inform you a detachment of horse (from General Morgan's party) consisting of Baylor's regiment of dragoons, and 200 militia horse, commanded by Col. Washington, has totally defeated a party of tories of about 250, commanded by a Col. Vernor. This happened about 25 miles from Ninety Six. Col. Washington's party killed and mortally wounded 164, and made 40 prisoners, without having a single man of his party killed or wounded.

Narrative of the movements of the enemy since our last.

Three little rencounters have happened with the enemy. In the first, General Smallwood led on a party of two or three hundred militia, and obliged some armed vessels of the enemy to retire from a prize they had taken at Broadways, and renewing his attack the next day with a four pounder or two (for the first day he had only muskets) he obliged some of their vessels to fall down from City Point, to their main fleet at Westover. The enemy's loss is not known; ours was four men wounded. A party of the enemy's light-horse surprised about 100 or 150 militia at Charles City court-house, wounded four, of whom two died, and took six prisoners. On Baron Steuben's approach towards Hood's, the enemy embarked; the wind, which till then had set directly up the river from the time of their leaving James Town, shifted in a moment to the opposite point. Baron Steuben, with the main body of the troops under his command, was about 10 miles from Hood's when the enemy landed 1200 there.

On the night of the 10th Col. Clarke (of Kaskaskie) had been sent on with 230 men, and having properly disposed of them in ambuscade, gave the enemy a deliberate fire, which killed 17 on the spot and wounded 30. They returned the fire in confusion, by which we had three or four wounded; our party being much inferior in numbers retired. Embarking again, they fell down the river to Cobham, where they plundered the warehouses and carried off about 60 hogsheads of tobacco. The last intelligence received was, that on the 16th they were standing for Newport-News.

BALTIMORE, *January* 23.

Extract of a Letter from Petersburg, Virginia, dated the 12th Instant.

"We have for some weeks past expected our Town to be reduced to Ashes. The Enemy have been within 12 miles of it, and some of their Privateers within 6, but luckily for us they received a small check, which occasioned them to fall down to the fleet at Westover on James River, and yesterday the whole of them went down, as we expect, to Portsmouth. They have burnt a number of valuable houses on James River, and carried off a great many Negroes. We have every reason to believe they intend to quarter in this State—should this be the case, there must be a total stop to all kind of business.

"General Arnold obliged the inhabitants of Richmond to turn out all their rum, sugar, &c. into the street, and then destroyed the whole, which makes me conclude every thing will take a rapid rise here.—We are all in the greatest confusion here, so that you will excuse my not being more particular."

Extract of a Letter from Fredericksburg, Virginia, dated the 16th instant.

"The enemy, by our latest accounts, are still on James River, at Burwell's ferry, about four miles from Williamsburg.—General Nelson has near 1900 men with him there—and we are making up a considerable force in this place, which I hope will be sufficient to check them, if they should pay us a visit.—The enemy have done little or nothing since my last."

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, dated January 22, 1781.

"Our last account was, that the enemy had sent their men in boats up Pagan Creek, and landed at Smithfield, on the south side of James River. Baron Steuben was at Cabin-Point, about 30 miles above them. General Nelson at Williamsburgh, and General Weedon at Fredericksburg. General Muhlenburg is gone down with a fine body of riflemen to reinforce the Baron and Nelson. I suppose you have heard that Arnold issued a proclamation, inviting the inhabitants to enlist with him, offering a bounty of three guineas, and a commission to any man according to the number he shall bring with him."

Extract of a letter from Williamsburg, dated January 20.

"The enemy marched by land to Portsmouth, where it is probable they will entrench."

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, dated Jan. 22, 1781.

"Captain Forbes, in the Nesbitt, arrived here about 2 o'clock. He left L'Orient the last of November, with a fleet of 150 sail of merchantmen, and a few frigates, and went with them off Brest harbour, where there lay a fleet, waiting for the vessels from L'Orient and other ports bound to the West-Indies and America. Captain Forbes understood, that a squdron of 14 or 15 ships of the line lay at Brest, and that a body of troops, 8 or 9000, were to sail with the squadron, but he did not learn their destination. The grand fleet of Great-Britain and the united grand fleet of France and Spain were at sea. Capt. Forbes was five days off our capes, in which he came close by Cape Henry: last Thursday afternoon, about an hour by sun, he looked from the topmast-head, with a spy-glass, into Hampton road, but saw no vessels there. He was on board Captain Buchanan, at the mouth of Patuxent, yesterday morning, who sailed with the whole fleet, about 10 o'clock, with intention to put to sea. Capt. Forbes took a prize from Charlestown with rice and indigo, and ordered her to Philadelphia."

Lately was married, at New-mills, in Jersey, Brigadier General LACEY, a member of the honourable the supreme executive council of this State, to Miss REYNOLDS, daughter of the worthy Colonel THOMAS REYNOLDS, a gentleman, who, early in the present contest, distinguished himself as a zealous advocate for his injured country; and being made prisoner, was, for his unshaken attachment to its freedom and independency, long detained in captivity at New-York, from which he was happily relieved by exchange for Colonel Simcoe, a British partizan.

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, January 26th,* 1781.

WHEREAS the militia law of this State requires, "that the Sub-Lieutenants of the city and counties respectively shall, once in every Three Months, render an account, to their proper Lieutenant, of all monies received by them, and of their expenditures by virtue of said act, and settle and pay the balance of the same to him. And that the Lieutenant of the said city, and each county respectively, shall make out compleat accounts of all the monies received by him, and of his expenditures, and return the same to the Supreme Executive Council, once in every Six Months, and on failure of so accounting, each Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant shall forfeit and pay, for every such neglect, Ten Thousand Pounds, then current money.

Resolved, That the several Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants be required to render their accounts agreeable to said act, without delay, or in failure thereof, the Attorney-General be directed to put the said act in execution against all such as shall be found delinquent, within a reasonable time from this date. *Extract from the minutes,*

T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

From the New-York Royal American GAZETTE, *of Jan.* 25.

Last Tuesday morning, about two o'clock, the most tremendous gale of wind sprung up ever remembered to be felt by the oldest inhabitants in this place; it soon increased to a hurricane, and was accompanied with rain, hail and snow alternately, most of the houses in the city were severely shaken, some of them considerably damaged, and the generality of the citizens much discomposed. An old stack of chimnies near the North River was blown down upon a slender building, which it involved in its ruin, whereby two persons were killed, and a woman and child much bruised. Some large trees were tore up by the roots, and we have heard of several vessels being drove ashore by the violence of the tempest,

Two Thousand Dollars Reward.

Treasury-Office of the United States,
Philadelphia, January 24, 1781.

WHEREAS WILLIAM SOWERSBY, keeper of a livery stable in this city, did, on the 29th of November last, as he says, receive from John Hopkins, Esquire, Commissioner of the Continental Loan-Office for the State of Virginia, A PACKAGE, the cover whereof was grey paper, and the contents to him unknown; which package appears, by a letter from the Loan-Officer aforesaid, to have contained BILLS of EXCHANGE, drawn on the American Ministers in Europe, to wit, Eight sets of Exchange, containing four bills to a set, drawn on the Honorable Benjamin Franklin, at the Court of Versailles; and Eight Sets of Exchange, of four bills to a set, drawn on the Honorable John Jay, at the Court of Madrid. The aforesaid William Sowersby further says, That at Bush-Town, in the State of Maryland, on his way from Virginia to Philadelphia, on the 15th day of December last, he lost his saddle-bags with the package, in which were the bills aforesaid, and that he hath not since heard of them.

The above reward will be given for the bills aforesaid, if delivered at the Board of Treasury, in this city, and reasonable charges paid.

JOHN L. CLARKSON, Sec. pro. tem.

Easton, Northampton county, December 16, 1780.

BROKE out of the goal of this county last night, Two certain persons, committed on suspicion of Treason, to wit, JOHN WORKMAN, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, marked with the small pox, and about 34 years of age: The other named JOSEPH GOODWIN, a stout young man, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and about 24 years of age. Whoever takes up the said men and delivers them at the goal aforesaid, or any other goal on the continent, shall receive ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD, or for either of them FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, upon due proof being made to me that they are properly secured, so that they may be brought to justice. ¶ PETER EALER, Goaler.

TAYLOR and MILLER,

At their STORE in Water-street, between Chesnut and Market-streets, nearly opposite the Crooked-Billet-alley,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large and general Assortment of

DRY GOODS;

Amongst which are,

DRAB and olive coloured corduroys,
Drab, blue and black velverets,
Superfine spotted velvets,
Superfine spotted beavers,
7-8ths and yard wide checks,
Calimancoes of various colours,
Black prunella,
Black Minorque serge,
White corded dimity,
A neat assortment of sheetings and linens,
Calicoes and chintzes,
Cambricks,
Muslins and gauzes,
Scotch & stitching threads,
Blankets.

An Assortment of HARD WARE, among which are,

Knives and forks,
Large & small curteau, sham stag and buffaloe knives,
Barlow pen-knives,
Pewter spoons,
Fashionable pinchbeck shoe and knee buckles,
Mens white & yellow metal ditto,
Childrens ditto, shoe ditto,
Stock buckles,
Horse shears,
Womens scissars of different sizes,
Hairdressers scissars,
Beer cocks,
Brass case locks, three bolts with seven-inch rings and screws complete.

ALSO

Tanners Oil; Boston Mackarel and Herrings, in barrels; West-India Rum; Spanish Sugar in boxes; Muscovado ditto in barrels; Coffee; Bohea Tea; Shot; Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads; old Jamaica Spirits; 8 by 10 Window Glass, &c. &c.

GENUINE English WIRE, finely polished, fit for Cotton or Wool Card Makers;
Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs, by the Dozen;
Allspice and Ground Ginger, by the Dozen;
Oil for Tanners and Curriers, by the Barrel;
Best Dumb Fish, for the Tables of Gentlemen;

ALSO,

Great VARIETY of the most excellent BOOKS, for SENTIMENTALISTS;

MAY BE HAD AT

BELL's BOOK-STORE,

Next to ST. PAUL's CHURCH, in THIRD-STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ¶

January 30, 1781.

WAS FOUND,

In Fourth-street, above Market-street,

A SILVER WATCH.

The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to NEHEMIAH MATSON, in Chester county, Ashton township. ¶

Philadelphia, January 31, 1781.

WANTED, in a small Family,

A Woman who understands COOKING; also a CHILD's MAID. Persons, properly recommended, may hear of a Place where good Wages will be given, by applying to the Printers hereof. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LUSTY strong young *Negroe Man*, fit for town or country work, about twenty-three years of age. Enquire of the Printers.

January 25, 1781

WAS taken up on the 14th of August last, in Northampton county, a dark red MARE, between 15 and 16 hands high, about 6 or 7 years old, a natural trotter, has no mark. The thief a young man, a native of Ireland, was at the same time apprehended, but has since made his escape. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, and take the mare away within four weeks from the above date, otherwise she will be sold in order to discharge the expences, by the subscriber, in Providence township, Philadelphia county, near the Trap.

¶ HENRY MILLER.

STAGE-WAGGON.

THE subscriber informs the Public, that he has provided a Commodious STAGE-WAGGON, with four Horses, suitable for carrying Passengers and their Baggage, and will set out from the Sign of the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, between Market-street and Arch-street, in the city of Philadelphia, on every Monday morning precisely at ten o'clock, and proceed with all convenient speed for Elizabeth-Town, passing by the Four-Lanes-End, Trenton, Princeton and Brunswick; and will set out from Elizabeth-Town precisely at eight o'clock on every Thursday morning, and proceed the same way back again to Philadelphia, without any unnecessary delay.

The Price for each Passenger from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town to be FORTY SHILLINGS in specie, or the value thereof in other money, and the like sum for 150lb. weight of Baggage, and the same sums for Passage and Carriage from Elizabeth-Town to Philadelphia, and so in proportion for any greater or less weight.

All Passengers favouring him with their custom to be freemen of the United States, and others who can produce proper passes, otherwise they may expect to be refused a passage in this Stage. No prohibited goods will be carried at any rate, nor sealed letters to be carried by this Stage, unless they are directed to some officer belonging to the United States, to or from Elizabeth-Town.

The subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to all Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleased to favour him with their custom, and hopes for a continuance of the same, and they may depend on the punctual attendance of their humble servant, GERSHOM JOHNSON.

January 27, 1781. T. b. c. t. f.

To be LET for a Rent in Produce,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A PLANTATION,

CONTAINING about 220 acres, ſituate near the Croſs Roads, New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, now in tenure of James Nethery; there is about 75 acres of upland cleared, and about 45 acres of excellent bottom and watered meadow, a thriving orchard of beſt graſted fruit trees, kitchen garden and cyder preſs, a good two ſtory houſe and large kitchen, a well of excellent water at the door, a log barn, good ſtabling, &c.. This place is well adapted for a ſtock farm; and a perſon capable of keeping a large ſtock on it would be moſt agreeable. Enquire of WILLIAM MILLER, in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN in the night of the 20th inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of Admiral Warren, in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, A Cheſnut Brown MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, ſeven years old next ſpring, ſlim made, has a white ſpot on the off ſide before, ſome white hair in her forehead, a white ſpot on the near ſide of her hip, one of her hind feet white, black mane and tail, paces, trots and canters, carries remarkably gay, and when rode carries her tail to the off ſide. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that he be brought to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, or *Five Hundred Dollars* for the mare, with reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

Jan. 22, 1781. ‡ PETER MATHER.

Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, Jan. 22, 1781.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, between 5 and 6 miles from Brandywine bridge, in the night of the 16th inſt. a likely dark brown MARE, upwards of 14 hands high, about 12 years old, canters well, a natural trotter, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſome white hairs in her tail, ſome ſaddle-marks, three white ſpots on her ſhoulders, and is part blooded. The thief was ſeen by the neighbours; he had ſtole a MARE, with a new ſaddle and bridle from John Long, which mare he rode a few miles, then turned her looſe, and ſtole the above deſcribed mare, on which he put Long's ſaddle and bridle; he is a ſhort ſet fellow, wore a brown jacket, round hat and white ſtockings. Whoever ſecures the mare, ſaddle and bridle, ſo as they may be had again, ſhall have Five Hundred Dollars reward, and Five Hundred Dollars more for the thief, if brought to juſtice, paid by

¶ WILLIAM SMITH, Milwright.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the conſtable of Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 10th of this inſtant January, a fellow, named JOHN SANDELAND, who was committed for felony; is of a middle ſize, down look, round viſage, brown hair, tied behind; had on, when he made his eſcape, an old felt hat, an old blanket coat, with a white jacket, and a red one under it, buckſkin breeches, ribbed ſtockings, old pumps, appears to be between 30 and 40 years of age. Any perſon apprehending ſaid fellow, and ſecuring him in any goal in this State, ſhall have the above reward, giving me timely notice, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ABRAHAM WOLFINGTON.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who have any demands againſt the Eſtate of JOHN JAMES, late of Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, that they bring in their accounts, to be adjuſted and paid; and thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to ſettle their accounts, and pay the ſame againſt the firſt day of March next, as their neglect will oblige the ſubſcriber to proceed againſt them as the law directs. † EVAN JAMES, Adminiſtrator.

Coventry, January 15, 1781.

New Britain, Bucks county, Dec. 20, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Auguſt laſt, three ſtray SHEEP, viz. one EWE, one WEATHER, and a laſt ſpring RAM LAMB: they are marked with a Half-penny in the off ear. The owner is requeſted to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away ¶ BENJAMIN JOHN.

CAME into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, about five weeks ago, a little BAY HORSE, a white blaze down his face, ſhod all round when he came. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have him again.

January 19. ¶ JOHN FLEMING.

BROKE into the incloſures of the ſubſcriber, living in the Diſtrict of Southwark, about the firſt of October, a red and white BULL, two years old. The owner, by applying, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again. ¶ JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

INK-POWDER.

The very beſt black Ink-Powder

May be had at

W. POYNTELL's Stationary-Store,

Three doors below Market-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Meeting-houſe gate.

ITS quality, in making Ink black and durable, is inferior to none, being made of the beſt Aleppo Galls, and free from the groſs particles that cauſe Ink to turn yellow, and in every other reſpect ſuch as cannot fail to pleaſe thoſe who chooſe to write with the beſt Ink.

It may be had by the Groce, Dozen or Retail, with printed directions for mixing it.

Likewiſe the beſt Black Liquid Ink.

At the ſame Place may be had,

Writing-paper of the beſt quality, Slates, Blank Books, Spelling-books, Primers, beſt Sealing Wax, Wafers, &c. ¶

In the Preſs, and will be publiſhed in May next, by

STYNER *and* CIST,

PRINTERS, in SECOND-STREET,

The FIRST LINES OF THE

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

By *WILLIAM CULLEN*, M. D. & P.

THE Author of this work is too well known in the literary world to ſtand in need of much commendation. He has produced a revolution in phyſic. His ſyſtem is now adopted in Britain, and begins to make its way into France, Holland and Germany. The above work is the text book of his lectures on the practice of phyſic, but comprehends the outlines of his diſcoveries on the cauſes and cures of diſeaſes. The editor is happy in an opportunity of introducing them to the knowledge of the faculty and ſtudents of medicine in America. He hopes they will be doubly acceptable to the phyſicians and ſurgeons of the army and navy of the United States.

They will be printed in a neat octavo volume—and the price will be as reaſonable as is conſiſtent with the preſent high price of paper and labour.

A ſpecimen of this new edition may be ſeen at the Printers.

Wilmington, January 8, 1781.

An OFFICE for the SALE of

REAL ESTATES,

IS now opened and kept by the ſubſcriber, in Market-ſtreet, in the borough of Wilmington, where he continues the buſineſs of SURVEYING and CONVEYANCING in all its branches. Any perſons who have real eſtates to diſpoſe of, are deſired to give an exact and true ſituation and deſcription thereof, with their loweſt terms, that purchaſers may have an opportunity of being fully informed, by applying to him at the office aforeſaid. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him placing out their money at intereſt, may be aſſured he will procure them undoubted ſecurity by mortgage or otherwiſe.

He has ſeveral HOUSES and LOTS for ſale, ſituate in Wilmington and the vicinity thereof; a valuable PLANTATION in York county, &c.

Thoſe who may pleaſe to give him their buſineſs, may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to render them ſatisfaction, and the obligations gratefully remembered by their aſſured friend, JACOB BROOM. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Market-ſtreet, in the borough of Wilmington, being 41 feet 8 inches front on ſaid ſtreet, whereon is erected a well finiſhed two ſtory brick houſe, about 19 feet by 30, with a cellar under the ſame, and a good brick kitchen adjoining thereto; the lot is clear of groundrent; the title good. For further particulars, enquire of

JOHN M'MICKIN, in Wilmington.

N. B. The premiſes may be entered on the 25th of March. ¶

To Be SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Cheſter town, Kent county, Maryland, with the HOUSES thereunto belonging, conſiſting of 2 large convenient Dwelling-Houſe, Store Houſe, and Granary adjoining, with Cellars under the whole; alſo a good Stable, Chaiſe Houſe, Meat Houſe, and ſeveral other neceſſary Improvements, pleaſantly ſituated in the moſt public part of the town, and as good a ſtand as any in the place for mercantile buſineſs. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes. ¶ JOHN LORAIN.

Delaware State, Suſſex county, Jan. 13, 1781.

ABOUT the 15th of November laſt was loſt by the ſubſcriber, on board of a ſmall ſhallop, belonging to John Clows, Eſq; (James Woods, Maſter) being overſet in going up Delaware bay and loſt, four Continental CERTIFICATES, viz. No. 1456 for 500 dollars; No. 1458 for 500 dollars; No. 2382 for 300 dollars; No. 2389 for 300 dollars; taken out by Matthew Clarkſon, on the 6th of November, 1778, ſigned Samuel Hillegas, counterſigned by Thomas Smith, C. L. O.

¶ 6 w. WILLIAM CONWEL.

Oxford Townſhip, Cheſter County, January 6, 1781.

To All whom it may Concern.

THE Subſcriber was employed on the 2d inſtant, by a certain John Dougherty (who ſays that he lives at the head of Bohemia) to go an errand about 14 miles diſtant, to receive ſome money that was due to the ſaid Dougherty, who gave the ſubſcriber his horſe, and an order to receive the money; when the ſubſcriber came to the place where the money was due, the perſon was not at home, which cauſed him to ſtay longer than he expected, and in the mean time Dougherty went to a Magiſtrate, and proved an account againſt him for the ſaid horſe, amounting to Six Thouſand Pounds. The ſubſcriber forewarns all perſons not to take an aſſignment on ſaid account, for he intends to contend the ſame at law, as it was a curſed piece of villainy.

¶ DENNIS RODDAN.

FOR SALE,

BY

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW,

In Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

A quantity of Imported HIDES, of an excellent quality; a quantity of Dreſſed CALF-SKINS and DEER-SKINS; and a few barrels of TANNERS and LINSEED OIL.

A neat Aſſortment of CALICOES,

And a Parcel of COARSE LINENS,

Juſt imported for Sale, per the Brig Patty, Captain Reed, from L'Orient, by

JOHN WOODWARD,

In Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet. ¶

Juſt publiſhed and ſold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK

For the YEAR 1781.

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

George Waſhington, Eſq;

A new Impreſſion in Metzotinto;

From the original Picture belonging to the State of Pennſylvania;

Poſter Size, i. e. 14 Inches by 10 Inches, excluſive of the Margin;

Price TWO DOLLARS, or the Value thereof in current Money; or SIX POUNDS per Dozen to Shop-keepers, or Perſons going abroad.

Any Perſons wanting the ſaid Prints will apply to

CHARLES W. PEALE,

At the Corner of Third and Lombard-ſtreets.

JOHN KEAN,

At the ſign of the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, juſt oppoſite the Meal-market,

Is now opening a large and freſh aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he propoſes to ſell, Wholeſale and Retail, on the loweſt Terms, viz.

BLUE, buff, purple, ſcarlet and light coloured ſuperfine broadcloths.
Brown, blue, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond cloths.
Buff, white and ſcarlet caſſimers.
Purple, and a variety of ſpotted and blue foreſt cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth-coloured and white pluſh.
Crimſon, and a variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black velvets, plain and cut.
Brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple corduroys.
Black everlaſtings.
Serge denims.
Serge de jean.
Prunellas.
Durons.
Minorca ſerges.
A variety of corded and plain worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemens jackets and breeches.
Corded dimities.
White, brown, olive and blue ſerges.
Corded, plain and ſpotted callimancoes, of various colours.
A beautiful aſſortment of chintz and calicoes.
Marſeilles quilting.
Blue, ſtraw, white, brown, and changeable mantuas.
Black ſattin and modes.
Coarſe and fine cambricks and lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton handkerchiefs of different patterns and colours.
Beautiful tiffany handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia ſheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White ſheeting.
Flowered and millnet lawns.
Millnet lawn handkerchiefs.
Striped, and ſtriped and ſpotted bordered, blue, green, brown and crimſon, ell-wide perſians.
White and crimſon ſarſnets.
Sewing ſilks of all colours.
Thread of every colour and fineneſs.
Plain and ſtriped fine and coarſe muſlins.
Ladies cotton hoſe
Silk ſtockings and mitts.
Purple gloves and mitts.
Twilt of different colours.
Furniture check.
Mens coarſe hoſe and mitts.
Small milled hoſe.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian poplins, &c.
Plated and gilded buttons.
Penknives.
Taylors and ſmall ſciſſars.
Paper and japanned ſnuff-boxes.
Buckle bruſhes.
Hanover laces.
Tapes and bobbins.
Quality and coat binding.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with ſtraps, &c.
Tully garters.
Writing-paper.
Braſs cocks.
Watch chryſtals & ſprings.
Braſs nails.
Crooked combs.
Horn ſpoons.
Black and white narrow & broad lace.
Bengals and ginghams.
An aſſortment of ribbands.
Hyſon and bohea tea of the firſt quality.
A few hogſheads of claret.
Claret in bottles.
Pots and ſkillets.
Cart-boxes.
Window-weights.
Bake-ſtones, &c.

ALSO,

Some hogſheads of extraordinary indigo, with numberleſs other articles, too tedious to mention.

Said KEAN begs leave to render his grateful acknowledgments to thoſe, who have been ſo kind as to favour him with their cuſtom; and hopes, that an unremitting vigilance and care will make it their intereſt and inclination to continue their favours. To thoſe who have not experienced the cheapneſs and goodneſs of his wares, he holds forth the moſt cordial invitation, and wiſhes to convince them of the truth he aſſerts, rather by their own judgment, than by long oſtentatious promiſes.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the North ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, 24 feet 9 inches front, and 235 feet deep, to a ſtreet called George-ſtreet (to be laid out half way between ſaid Walnut ſtreet and Cheſnut-ſtreet, 40 feet wide) adjoining lands of James Logan.

A Paſture Lot, near Spring-Garden, containing 2 acres, adjoining lands of William Wells.

Alſo, a Lot ſituate in Germantown main-ſtreet, containing one acre and 43 ſquare perches, 100 feet front on ſaid main-ſtreet; now in the tenure of Daniel Lukens. All free from Ground-rent. For terms apply to ‡ 8w. RICHARD WELLS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.